



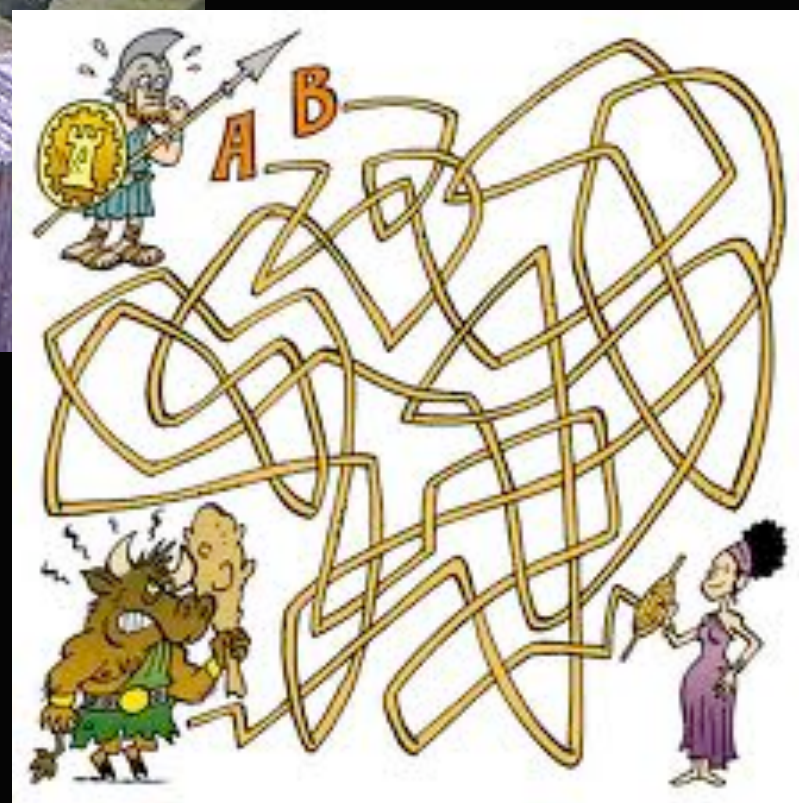
# Biodiversity Scenarios

## Methodological tools for developing biodiversity scenarios

Ch. Le Page & C. Garcia  
CIRAD / ETH Zürich – Mars 2013  
Scénarios de Biodiversité – FRB Libreville

ATELIER RÉGIONAL /// REGIONAL WORKSHOP  
SCÉNARIOS DE LA BIODIVERSITÉ AFRICAINE /// SCENARIOS OF BIODIVERSITY CHANGE IN AFRICA

25-27 MARS 2013 | LIBREVILLE - GABON | 25-27 MARCH 2013



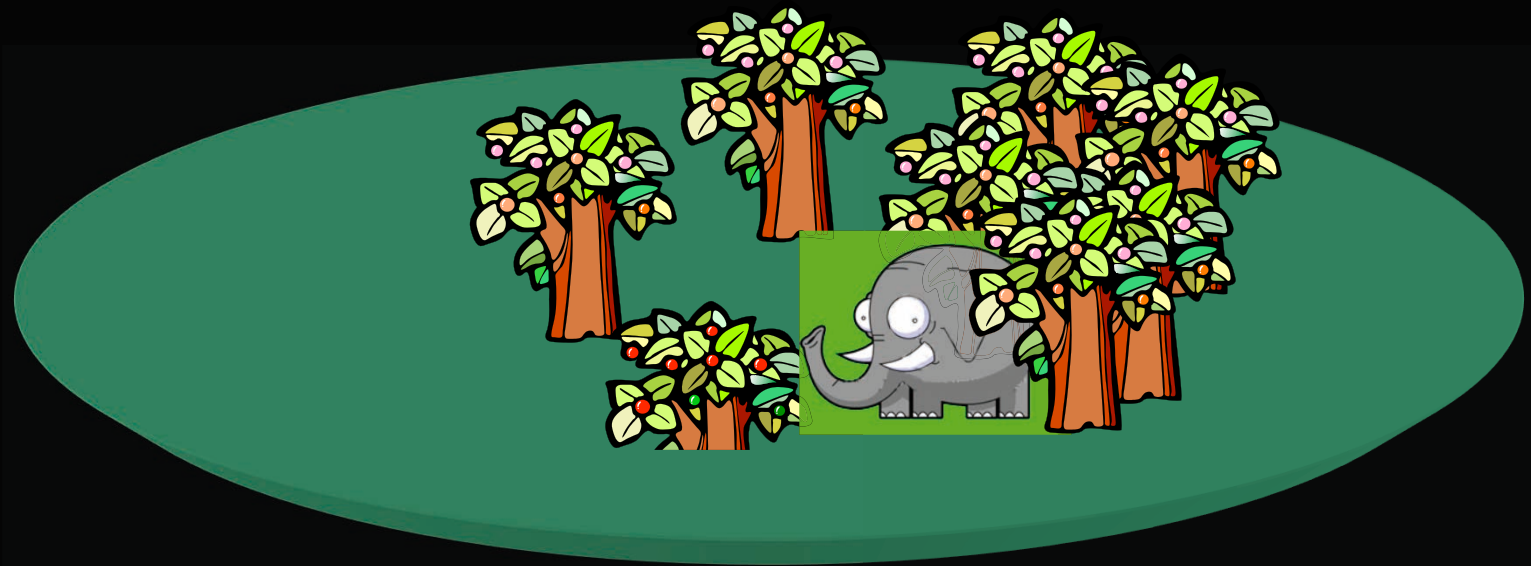
# Ecosystem



- Sir A. Tansley 1935
- the whole system [...], including not only the organism-complex, but also the whole complex of physical factors [...].
- The method of science [...] is to isolate systems mentally for the purposes of study [...]. The isolation is partly artificial, but is the only possible way in which we can proceed.

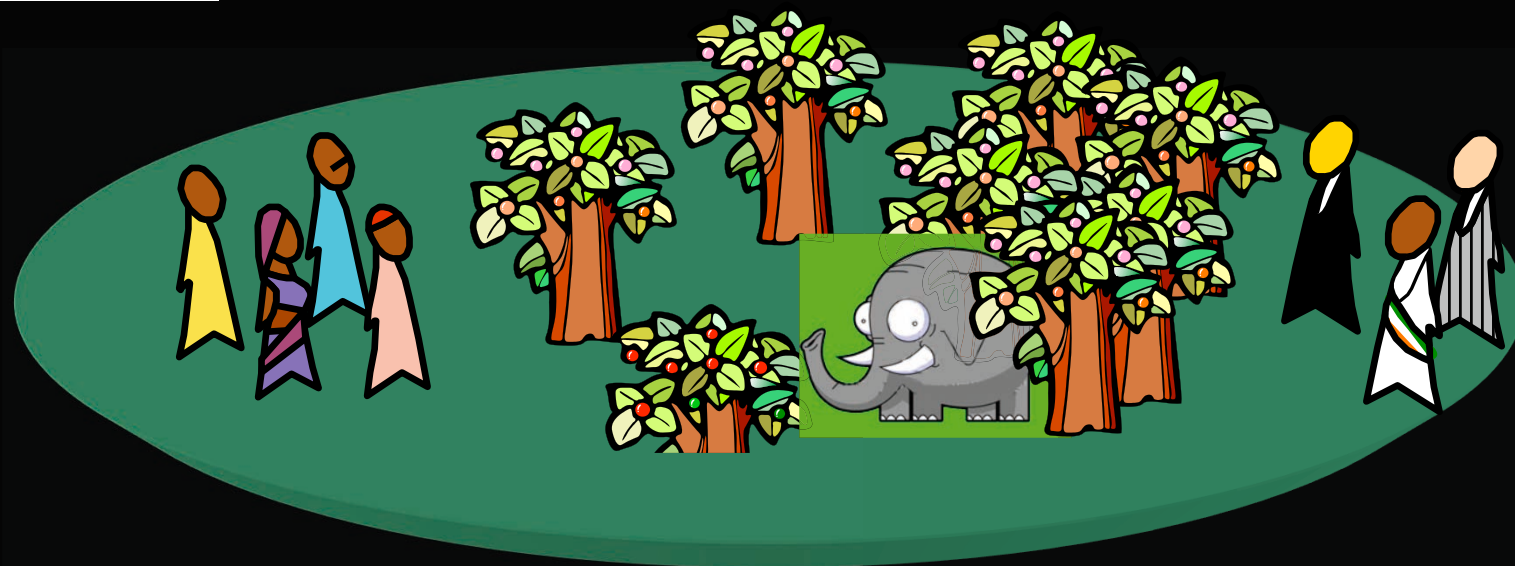
# Ecosystem

- Physical and biological systems
- Time and scale independent
- Intellectual construct

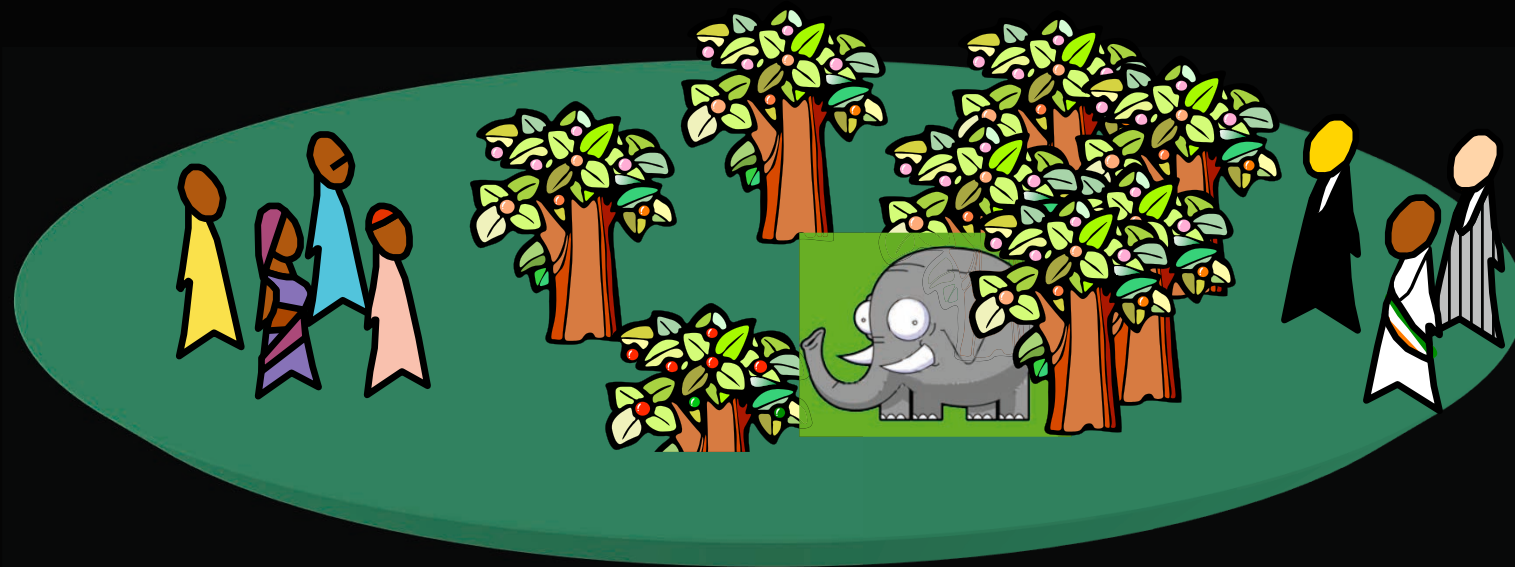




# Ecosystem



# Social and Ecological Systems



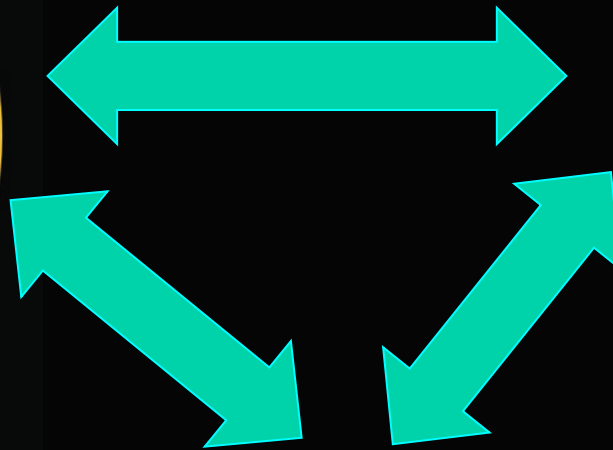
# Social and Ecological Systems



**Users**



**Ecosystems**



**Norms and  
Policies**

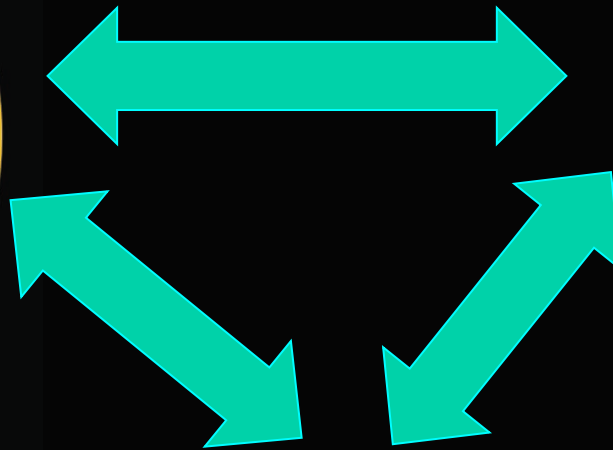
# Social and Ecological Systems



**Users**



**Ecosystems**



**Norms and Policies**



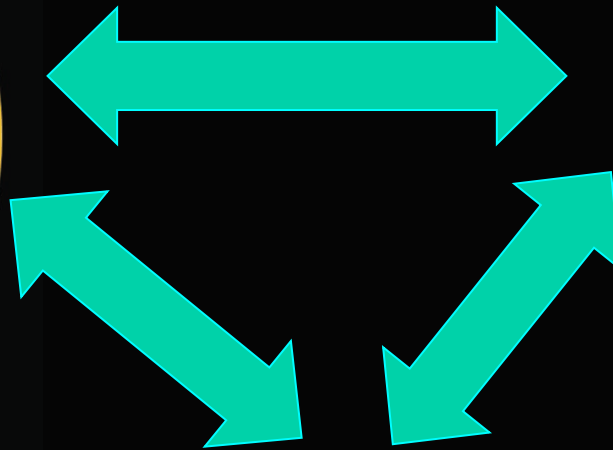
# Social and Ecological Systems



**Users**



**Ecosystems**



**Norms and Policies**

# Probable and possible

*“Il est important de penser au futur, parce que nous sommes condamnés à passer avec lui le reste de notre vie”*

*W. Allen*

The probable

Predictions, forecasts and  
projections

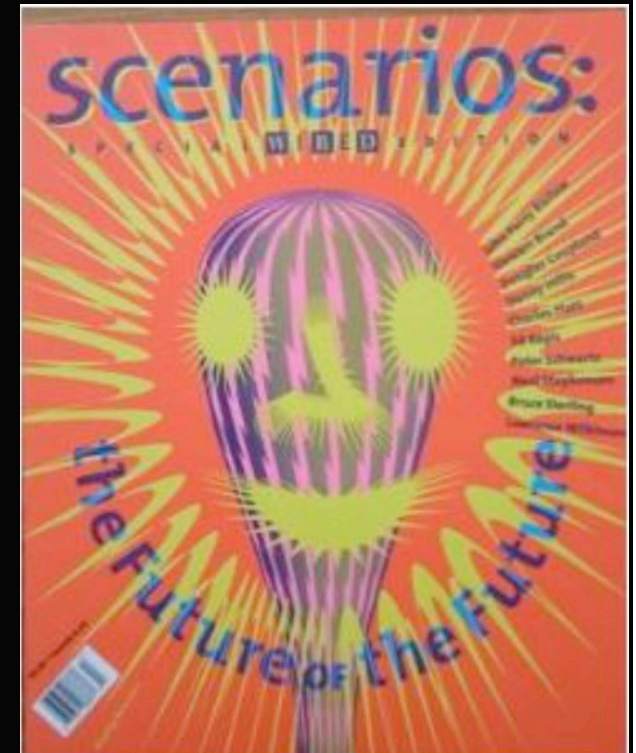
*futures that will be*

The possible

Scenarios

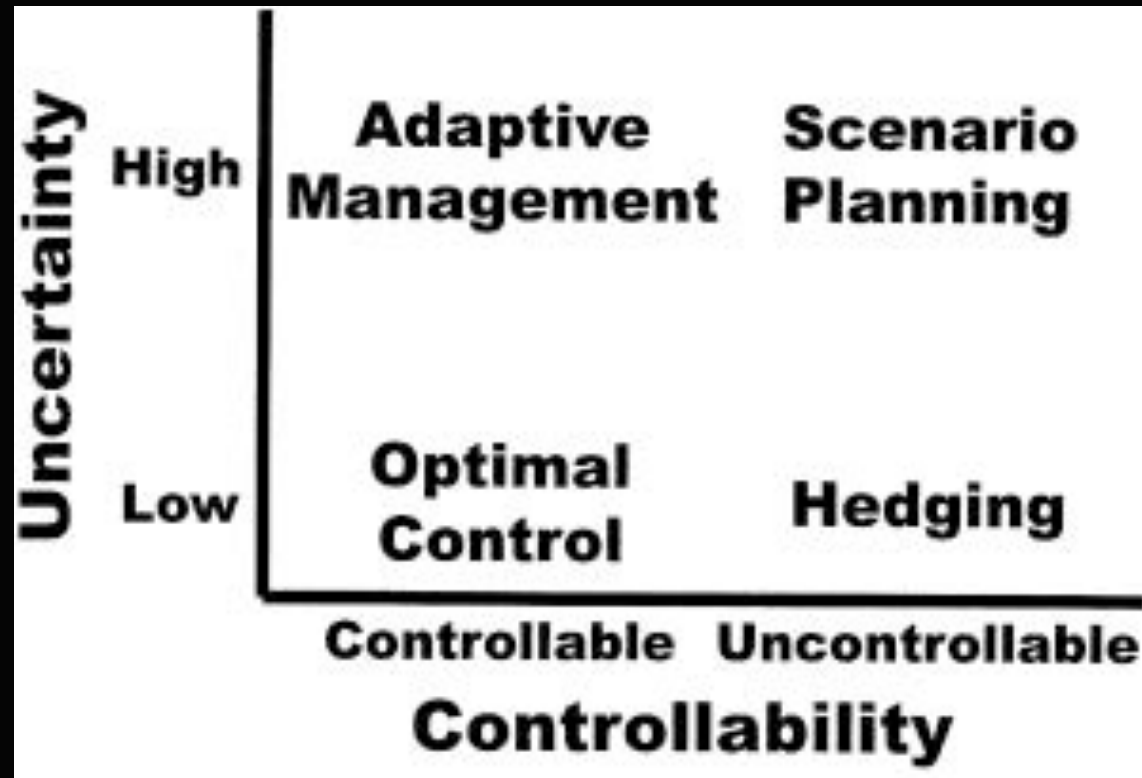
*futures that could be*

- The purpose of scenario planning is **not to pinpoint future events** but to highlight large-scale forces that push the future in different directions.
- It's about making these forces visible
- It's about helping make better decisions today.



<http://www.wired.com/wired/scenarios/build.html>

# Scenario Planning: a Tool for Conservation in an Uncertain World



Peterson et al. 2003 Conservation Biology.



# Why scenario planning?

Major benefits are :

1. Increased understanding of key uncertainties,
2. Incorporation of alternative perspectives into conservation planning,
3. greater resilience of decisions to surprise.

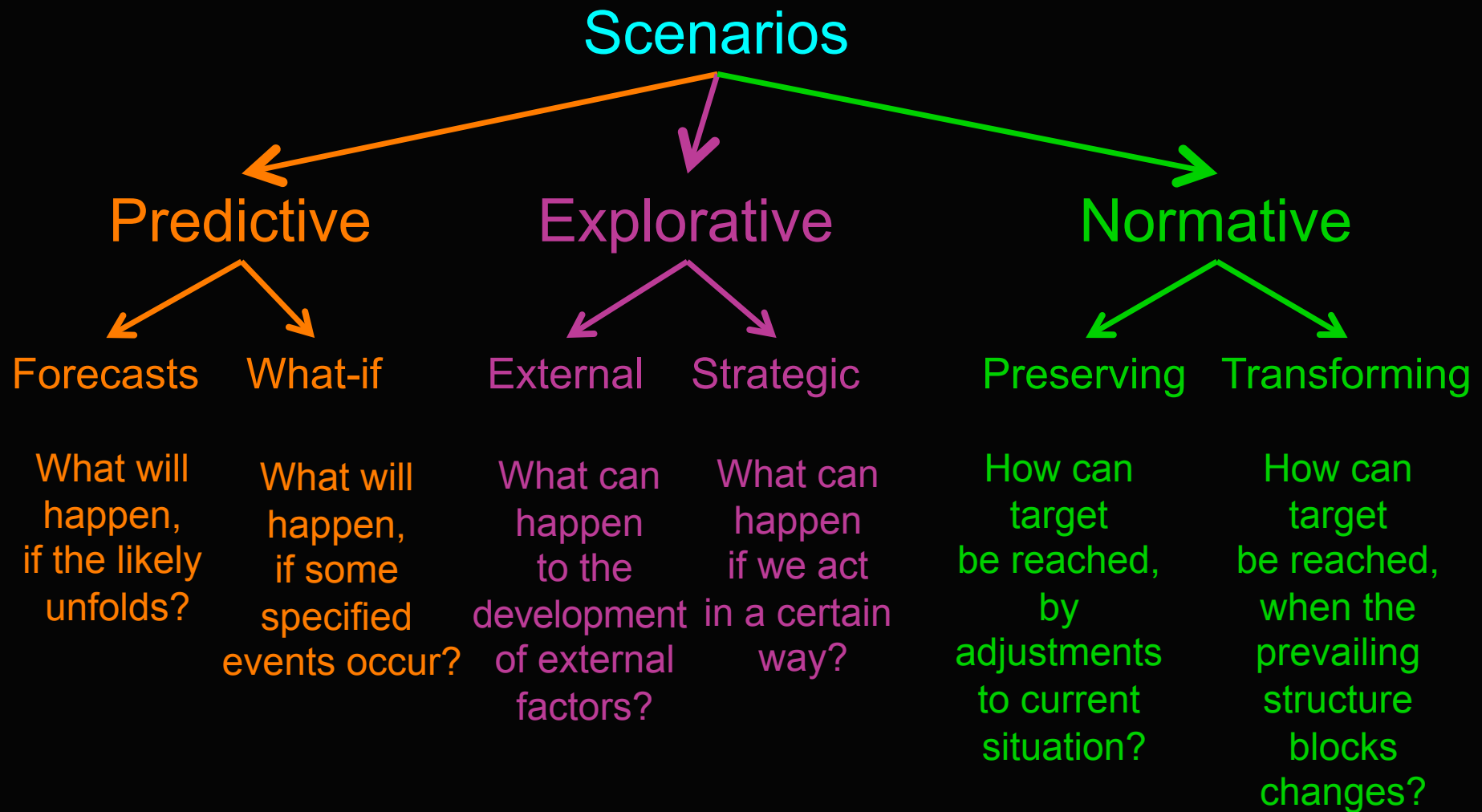
# Why scenario planning?

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# Scenario?

- A possible situation
- Business as usual
- Provocative alternative stories
- Key elements of uncertainty
- What will happen?
- What can happen?
- How do we get there?

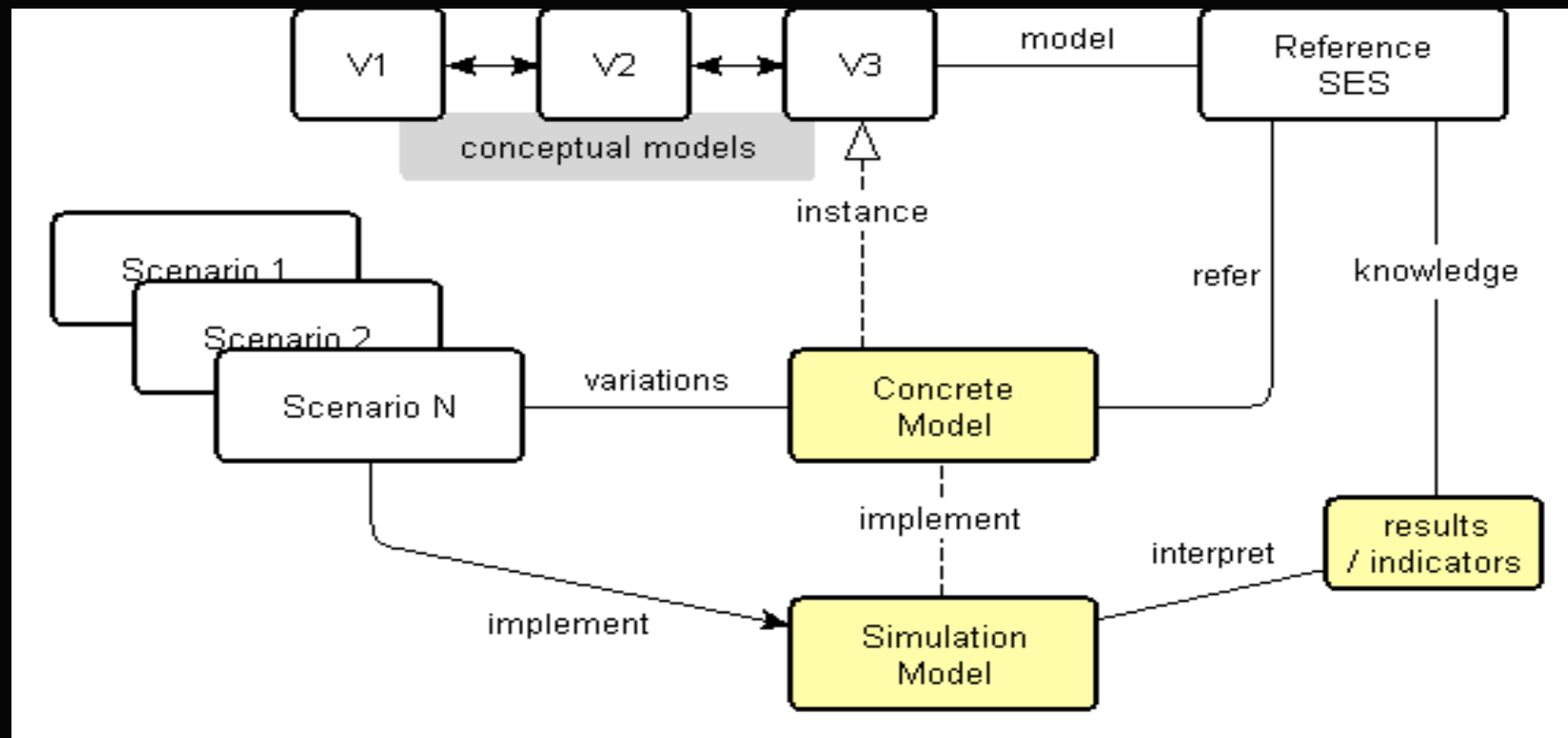


Börjeson et al., 2006



# Models and « scenarios »

In the context of systems modelling, a *scenario* refers to a set of assumptions about the extrinsic drivers, parameters, and structure of the model



# Visualising – Artists impressions



Guarrigue after the energy crisis



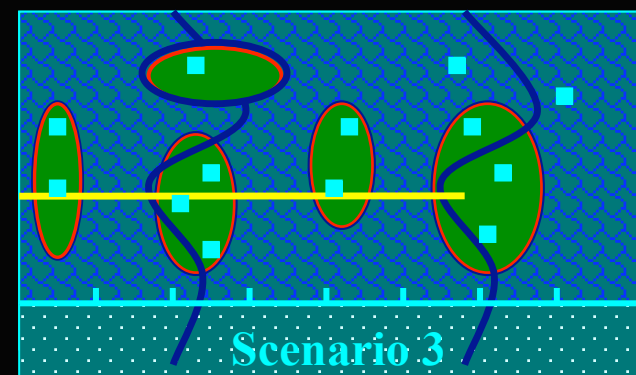
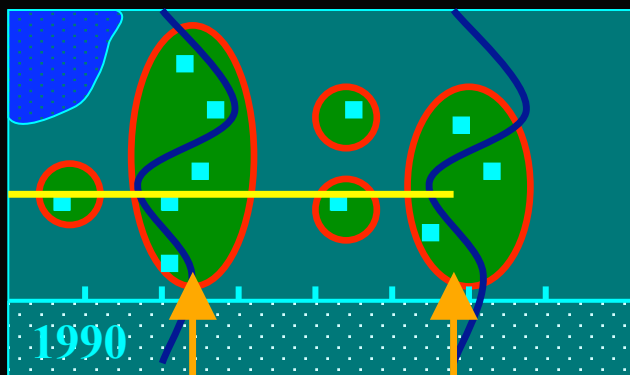
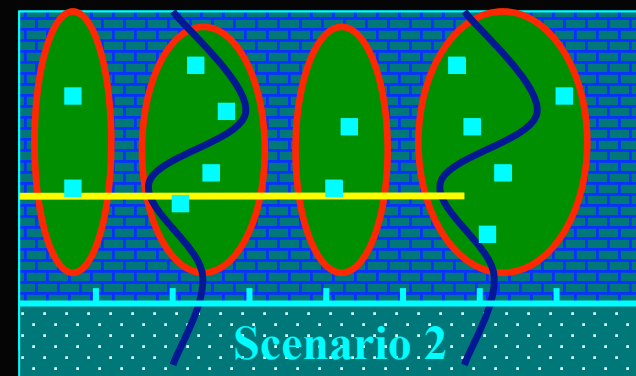
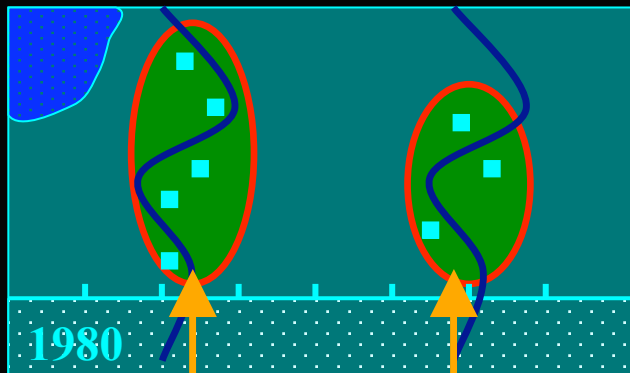
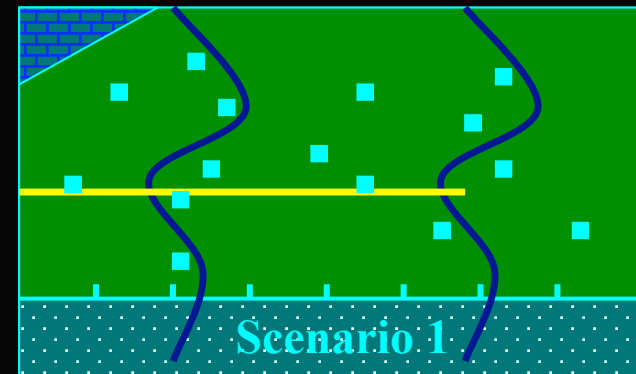
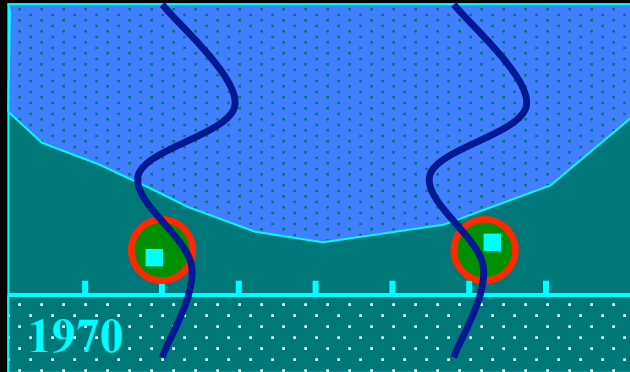
Urban pressure



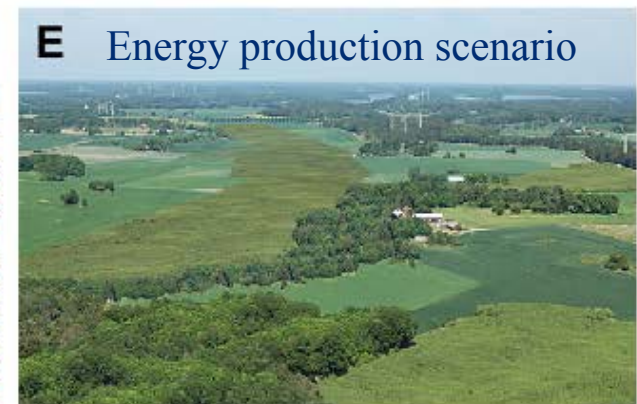
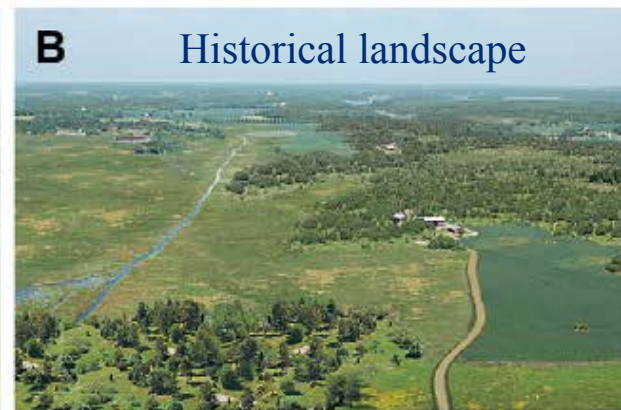
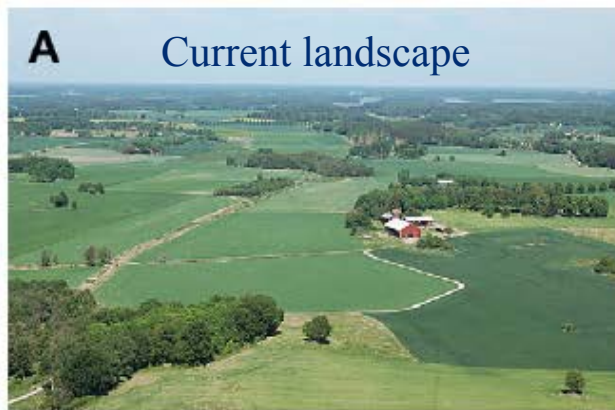
A green city in  
a Mediterranean forest

Griffon et al, 2011

# Visualising - Graphic models



# Visualising - Photoshop



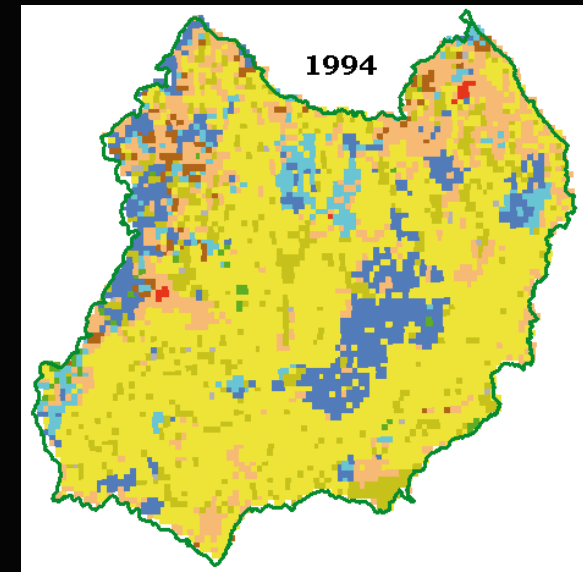
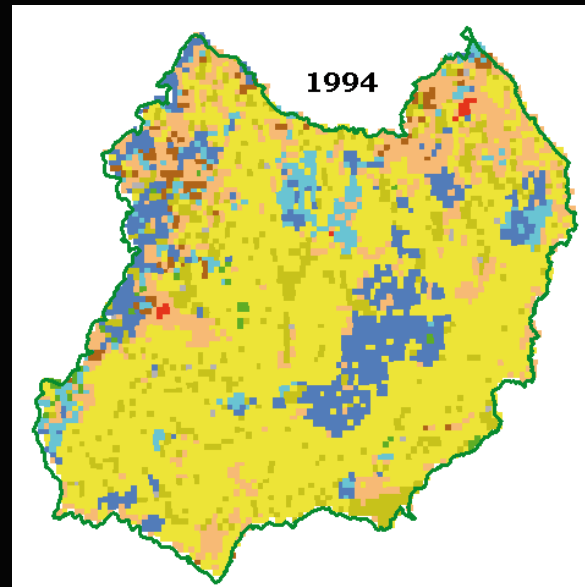
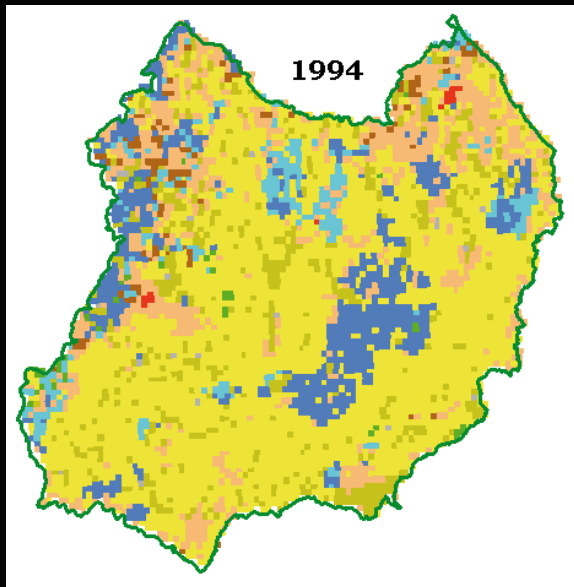


# Visualising - Computer simulation model

Cooperation between farmers  
and National Park

Let Nature work

Back to grassland

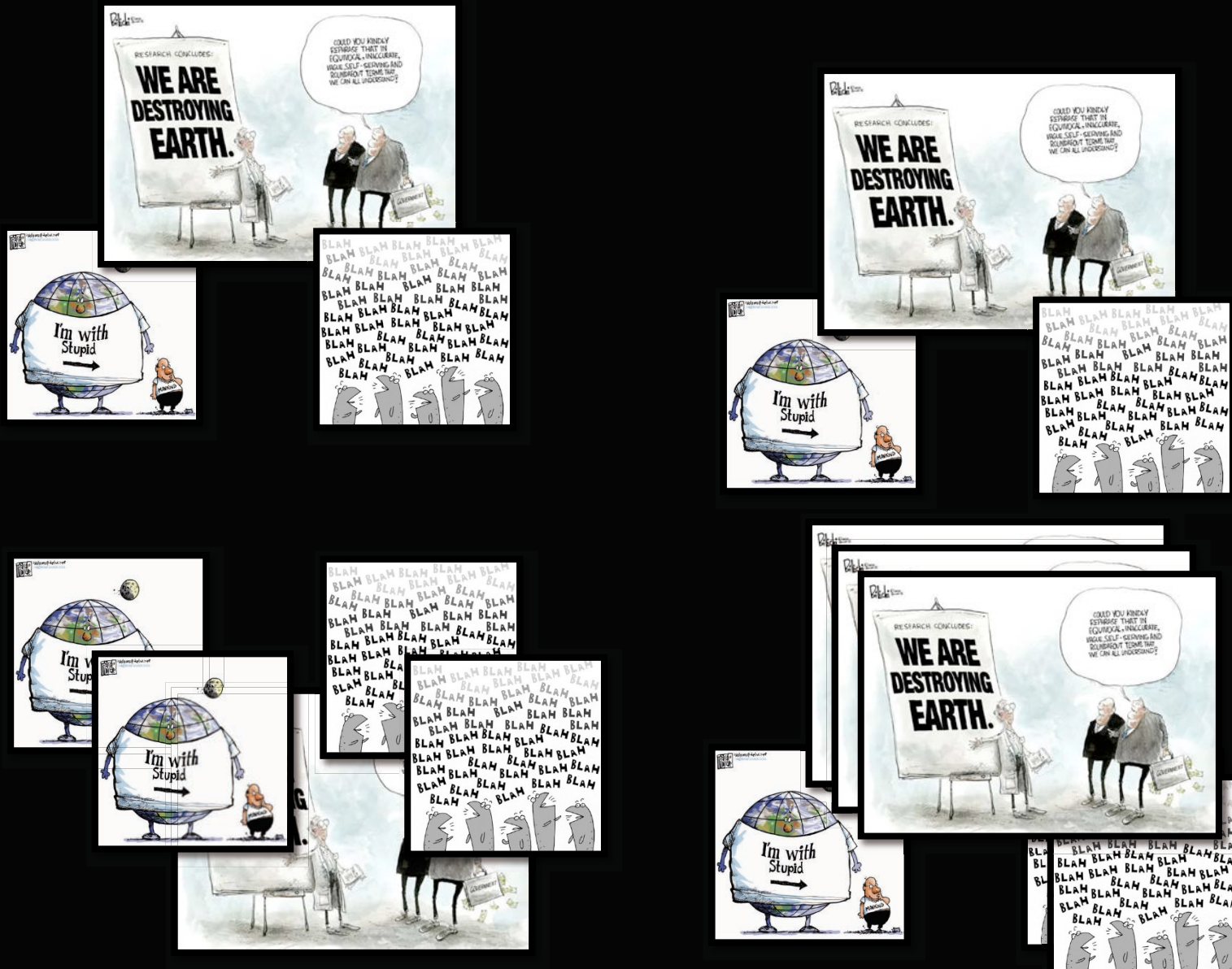


Etienne et al., 2003

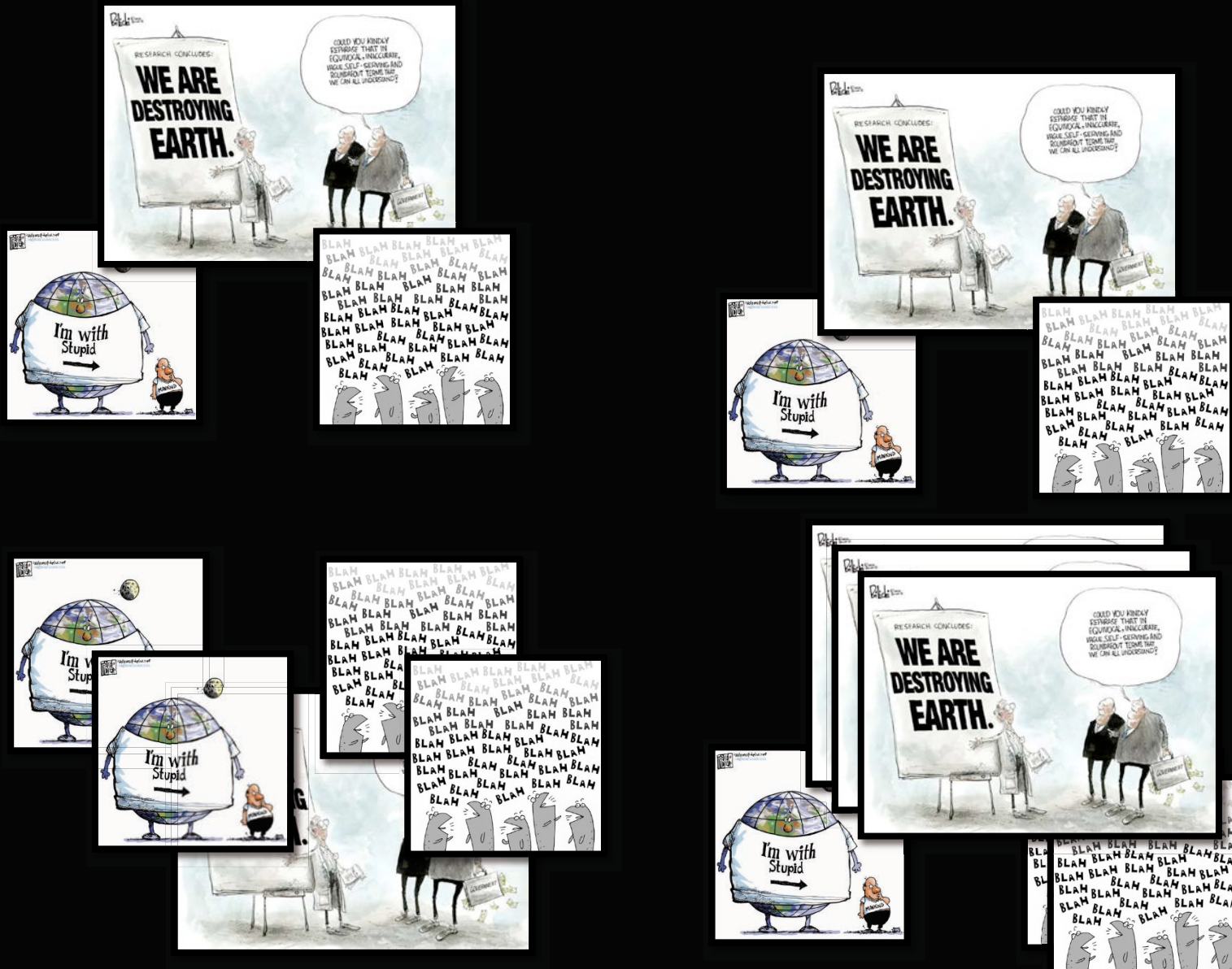
# **Scenario development**

- 1. Identification of a focal issue**
- 2. Assessment**
- 3. Identification of alternatives**
- 4. Building scenarios**
- 5. Testing scenarios**
- 6. Policy screening**













LA RECHERCHE AGRONOMIQUE  
POUR LE DÉVELOPPEMENT



Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Zürich  
Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich



# CoForTip



## Congo basin forests: Tipping points

for biodiversity conservation and resilience  
of forested social and ecological systems



# Project Structure

## CoForTips

